

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXIX. }
No. 4,092 }

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1840.

{ Established
A. D. 1758 }

THE NEWPORT MERCURY,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
Wm. & J. H. BARBER,
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

TERMS, Two Dollars per annum—\$1 in advance

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion.—All Advertisements, (except where an account is open) must be paid for previous to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editors) until arrearages are paid.—Single papers to be had at the Office only, carriers not being allowed to dispose of them.

NEW BOOKS.

WM. A. BARBER,
Has received This Day,

A LARGE Assortment of Books, Stationery, &c. from the *New York Trade Sale* ;—Among the Books are :—
Quarto Bibles, some elegantly bound, Prayer Books, of different sizes and prices—some finely bound.
Lessons—Question Books,
Byron's Works—Goldsmith's do.
Lockhart's Life of Scott, in 1 & 2 vols.
Miss Landon's Poetical Works,
Miss Gould's Poems,—Drake's Do.
Literary Souvenir for 1840,
The Gift, and Violet, both for 1840,
American Antiquities, &c. &c.
With a large Assortment of Juvenile Books—and many religious, and other interesting works, which will be sold very Cheap.

LIKEWISE,

A Week at Newport, or a Visit to Grand-Pa,—by Miss S. S. CAROLINE; Price only 62½ cents.—and National Spelling Books, 16 cents.
Saturday, April 18.

NEW MUSIC,

FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

Consisting of a large Assortment—with some new and popular Pieces—just received and for sale at the Book and Stationery Store of

WM. A. BARBER,
Aug. 22. 140, Thames st.

At a Town Meeting, holden Newport, June 6, 1840.

VOTED, That all persons except the Street Commissioner of the town, is prohibited from taking sand and gravel, from the Town Beach, without the permission of the Street Commissioner, until the committee appointed by the town, report regulations for said Beach.

True copy—
B. B. HOWLAND, Town-Clerk.

NOTICE.—All Persons are hereby forbidden taking stones, sand and gravel, from the Town Beach, or from any of the premises of the town, or taking and carrying away any gravel or sods from any of the streets of the town, without permission from the subscriber, and any person or persons who may trespass as aforesaid, will be prosecuted therefor.
HENRY G. PLACE, Street Com'r.
Newport, August 29.

FOR SALE,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his House and grounds in Newport. This Estate has been highly improved, and is so well known that a particular description is unnecessary. The land fronts upon Church street upwards of 400 feet, and on Bellevue and Tour streets together, about 350 feet. The House is spacious, having ample accommodations for a large family. A plot of the grounds will be shown on application to
HENRY SCHROEDER, Jr.
Newport, July 25, 1840.

FOR SALE,

The Subscriber offers for Sale, his HOUSE and Lot, situated in the central part of Broad street, and now occupied by the Rev. L. Howard.—The House is a substantial, well built structure, two stories high, 35 feet in length, by 30 in breadth, with an addition to the rear also two stories high, and 18 feet by 12 in dimension, together with a wood house, rain water cistern, and a well of good water. The Lot is spacious, being 90 feet on Broad-street, and running back upwards of 250 feet, and covered with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees.—The whole forms a most eligible residence for a private family, or may for a small amount be converted into a convenient Boarding House.
WM. G. HAMMOND
Newport, July 25

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

At 153, Thames-street.

JUST Opened a complete variety of substantial Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, particularly adapted to the wants of the approaching Fall and Winter. All of which are offered to the public, at a small advance from cost for Cash. Customers are invited to call.
J. M. SHERMAN.
Newport, Sept. 5.

NEW GOODS,

H. SESSIONS,

HAS just received, a variety of New GOODS, among which are :—
Moussine de laine, Crape de laine, prints, low priced Calicoes, rich furniture chintz, low priced do. Furniture dimity, extra bed ticking; good black silks, colour'd cambrics; paper ditto; plain, colour'd and black Moussine de laine, chables, &c.
August 22.

NEW

PAPER-HANGINGS.

Prices Reduced according to the Times

M. FREEBORN,

HAS just Received a splendid Assortment of French and American PAPER-HANGINGS, which he offers for sale at very low prices, at No. 22, Broad street.
April 2.

Elegant London Prints,

WHITE Crape, colour'd Crape lisse 44 Scotch Gingham Just received by
H. SESSIONS.
August 29.

English Merinos.

A LARGE Assortment of 6-4 Merinos, some of them at very low prices, and suitable for Bathing Dresses, for sale by
H. SESSIONS
August 29.

CARPETINGS

FINE, Superfine and Three Ply Thompsonville and Kidderminster CARPETINGS, this Day Opened, by
W. C. COZZENS & Co.
March 28.

FOR SALE,

And possession given the 25th March next
The FARM in Portsmouth, formerly owned and occupied by **Moses Thurston**, dec. containing about 78 Acres of good Land, pleasantly situated on the West road, with a large two-story Dwelling-House and other buildings thereon, with a valuable shore privilege for sea-manure.—For further particulars and terms, apply to
WILLIAM THURSTON.
Newport, July 25, 1840.

ORLEANS Cloths—extra fine black—white and brown linen Drillings—Mexican stripes and mixtures—staple lastings in jeans—for Sale by
June 20, 1840. **H. SESSIONS.**

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House in Church street, now occupied by **Thomas M. Seabury**. It is well calculated to accommodate two families.—Possession will be given in a few weeks.—For terms, apply to
HENRY T. IRISH.
Newport, August 1.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House, No 145, Thames-street, corner of Mary-street.—Apply to
R. J. TAYLOR.
Newport, April 11.

FRENCH, MUSIC & DRAWING

MRS. BEIMER, (an English Lady) respectfully informs the Ladies of Newport, and the Public in general, that she has opened Classes for **FRENCH, MUSIC, and DRAWING.**—Mrs. B.'s system of teaching the French Language is now the most approved in Europe; her long residence in France has afforded her the opportunity of acquiring the true pronunciation, and to speak it with its proper accent.
Mrs. BEIMER will also take a select number of Young Ladies, who may be inclined to finish their English Education on the most recent and approved system.—Terms, Letters of reference and respectability, may be seen at Mrs. B.'s School-room, (Mrs. Lyndon's Lodgings) opposite Trinity Church, Spring street
Newport, July 25, 1840.

STATEMENT of the situation of the Banks in Rhode Island, on MONDAY, August 3d, 1840.—As the same appears from the Returns made to the Bank Commissioners.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock,	\$9,961,918 00
Bills in Circulation,	1,416,082 00
Balances due other Banks,	405,431 33
Net Profits on hand,	414,137 41
Dividends unpaid,	24,998 76
Deposites on interest,	465,668 82
Deposites not on interest,	805,982 27
Total amount of Liabilities,	\$13,554,515 59
RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts,	\$11,744,460 41
Specie in Banks,	338,393 26
Bills of other Banks,	10,451 50
Balances due from other Banks,	673,764 25
Stock in own Bank,	106,876 95
Stock, real estate & other property,	330,568 02
Total amount of Resources,	\$13,554,515 39

Of the Bills and Notes discounted, there is due out of the State the sum of \$3,922,647 41 And payable in the State, 7,821,813 09 Of the Circulation, there is held by the Banks, 235,993 75 In the hands of the Public, 1,180,688 25 By comparing the above Abstract with the returns made to the Commissioners, July 6th, 1840, it appears that since that date, The Circulation has been increased, \$21,552 09 The Specie has been increased, 5,892 32 The Deposits including dividends unpaid, have been reduced, 28,353 43 And the Loans and Discounts have been increased, 58,162 45

HENRY ANTHONY,
GEORGE KING,
WM. PECKHAM, } Commissioners
Office of the Bank Commissioners, }
Providence, Aug. 15th, 1840, }
Published pursuant to Law. Aug. 22.

Public Vaccination.

THOSE Persons who have not had the Kine Pock, and wish to be vaccinated, are requested to leave their names, and place of residence, at the office of Dr. C. CORTON, immediately.
Newport, August 29.

Sea-Baths, on the Long-Wharf,

EVERY Day, [Sundays excepted,] Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths. Also, Medicated Vapor or Steam Bath.—These Baths not only impart agreeable sensations to the mind, but keep the skin diaphanous and clear, and the body healthy, removing the dead particles of the cuticle, causing the blood to circulate freely, lighting up a fresh and healthy glow in the most sallow countenance. We invite our Friends to participate in these luxuries.
N. B.—For Sale, TOYS, at Cost. July 26, 1840. **E. TREVEET.**

THE OLD LINE, On a New Route.

Enquire for No. 45, Thames-street, a few doors south of the Custom-house, and directly opposite to the Perry Cotton Factory.

W. GOFF,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his Old Friends, and Visitors to this Island, that his Establishment, recently Ball-Alley's, having undergone a complete alteration, is now Opened, in good style, as a BILLIARD Saloon, combining other amusement, both fashionable and rational.

He has returned from New York, and offers to Sportsmen, a good assortment of Guns, which will be kept to Let by the Day.—Also, a good Horse, and genteel pleasure Wagon, to Let.

A Restaurateur is connected with this Establishment, where Gentlemen can be furnished with Relishes at all hours of the day. Also, Suppers, by giving reasonable notice.

To my former patrons, I offer my sincere thanks for their liberal patronage, and from their many kind assurances, I flatter myself I shall not regret, that through "others" instrumentality, the "Old Line" has been placed on a New Route.

"The lovers of Reading will all ways find a Table amply supplied with some of the most interesting 'Journal of the Day.'"
Newport, August 15, 1840.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Executors to the last Will and Testament of
GEORGE IRISH, ESQ. late of Middletown, dec. and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs.—All persons having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to present the same for settlement, and those indebted, are called upon to make immediate payment to
GEORGE I. BAILEY,
GEORGE BOWEN, } Exec's
Middletown; March 16, 1840.

WM. C. COZZENS & Co's CARPET WARE-ROOM.

No. 172 & 174, Up-stairs,
HAS been Replenished with 20 Pieces of Fine and Superfine Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS, Making their Assortment complete of extra qualities & choice patterns, And they will be offered at a lower price than they have ever before been known—
Those in want of Carpets, will find it a favorable time to buy—
Newport, April 11.

NET SHAWLS.

JUST received, a new Lot of NET SHAWLS and Handkerchiefs, very Cheap.—Also, Mohair Gloves, and Lace trimmings, at No. 162, Thames-st. by
H. SESSIONS.
Newport, July 4.

Encourage Home Manufacture

NEW light 4-4 CALICOES, Printed on the Coddington Factory Clot A very beautiful style, & at a low price Just Opened, and for sale by
WM. C. COZZENS & Co.
A L S O,
Coddington Co. Bleached Cottons, Do. do. unbleached Do. In remnants of all lengths and at prices suited to the times.
With every style and kind of Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings and Calicoes, bought at the lowest rates, and offered by the piece or yard at a small advance,
April 11.

NEW GOODS JUST OPENED, BY JAMES PHILLIPS.

A FRESH supply of Broadcloths; Cassimeres, Statuets, Vestings; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, French and English Merinos; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Russia Diapers; worsted, linen and cotton table covers; Flannels of all kinds; linen and cotton napkins; French, English and American Prints; silk and cotton Velvet; green bucking; buck Gloves and mittings, &c. With a great variety of other goods; that are generally kept in a Dry Goods Store.
Newport, June 13.

R. Island Bridge Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Rhode-Island Bridge Company, on Monday, July 27th, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz—Audley Clarke, S. T. Northam, N. S. Ruggles, C. M. Thurston, R. B. Cranston, Isaac Burdick, Wm. Littlefield, W. A. Clarke and Henry Bull—the last named, elected in place of George Irish deceased.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Audley Clarke, Esq. was elected President.
W. A. CLARKE, Clerk & Treas.
Newport, August 1, 1840.

NEW WORK.

A FEW Copies of Dr. JACKSON'S Geological and Agricultural Survey of this State,—for Sale by
WM. A. BARBER,
July 4. 140, Thames street.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator on the Estate of **PIERRE T. IRISH,** late of Newport, Widow, dec. and having qualified himself according to law, for the performance of said trust, request all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
HENRY T. IRISH, Adm'r.
Newport, July 17, 1840.

10,000

Superior Spanish CIGARS Just received and for Sale at the Confectionary & Variety Store of
T. STACY, Jr.
Opposite the Post-Office.
Newport, May 23.

WOOL.

THE Subscribers are willing to trade Dry Goods for Wool. Those having Wool on hand, and in want of Goods can do as well in getting their supplies as with the cash.
WM. C. COZZENS & Co.

LITERARY.

The Earl of Chatham.

The London Quarterly Review, for July, contains an outline of the political career of this illustrious British statesman, in a review of his Correspondence, which has now been published in four volumes.—This article occupies about 40 pages of the Review, and as it is marked with great acuteness and general impartiality, cannot fail to be read with much interest. The earnestness and zeal with which for many years Lord Chatham exerted his whole energies in defence of the American cause in the early period of the revolution is well known;—yet at last, when that cause was on the eve of its final triumph, in the language of the reviewer—"he came dying to the House of Lords to utter his last breath in a solemn protest against American independence, to which, he perhaps, of all mankind, except Washington alone, had the most contributed." His powerful eloquence in one of the debates of the conduct of the war, when Lord Suffolk had advocated the employment of Indians against us, is again quoted in the Review, and is no less familiar to every American. Concerning the opposite opinions which Lord Chatham maintained, the reviewer says :—

It has been surmised that the nice distinction on which Lord Chatham encouraged American resistance and opposed American independence was acceptable in the closet; and there cannot be, we think, much doubt that if he had lived a few weeks longer, he would have been invited to undertake the work of reconciliation on these principles. We ourselves consider the distinction as in itself visionary, and we are satisfied that even the great abilities and commanding influence of Lord Chatham would have found any such accommodation impracticable. But Heaven spared him the anxiety of the attempt, and, as we believe, the mortification of a failure.

The following extract forms the concluding part of the article in the review :—

We are now arrived at the closing scene of this illustrious life. On the 7th April, 1778, the Duke of Richmond, hitherto the ally and supporter of all Lord Chatham's American policy, moved an address to the Crown, recapitulating in detail the expenses, losses, and misconduct of the war, entreating his Majesty to dismiss his ministers, and to withdraw his forces, by sea and land, from the revolted provinces. There was hardly a topic in this motion which Lord Chatham had not himself repeatedly urged; and it was, no doubt, so framed with a view to secure his concurrence; but he saw that it involved, though not in direct terms the acknowledgement of American independence; and on the motion's being communicated to him the day before it was to be made, he apprised the Duke with unspeakable concern, that the difference between them, on the point of the independence and sovereignty of America, was so very wide, that he despaired of bringing about any reasonable issue.

Though so sagacious and so accomplished a mind could not be insensible to, and did in fact highly appreciate, the value of mental cultivation, social improvements, commercial enterprise, and all the fair and fruitful arts of peace, yet he did little for them. His genius and his voice were still for War—a fearful lottery in which one or two brilliant prizes are dearly bought by the misery of individuals and the calamity of Nations. We believe the world is by this time pretty well disposed to subscribe to Sir Samuel Romilly's opinion that the glories, as they are called, of Lord Chatham's administration, produced no solid advantage to his country, and how short a space of his career was that epoch of doubtful glory!

As to his personal qualities, it must be admitted that his temper, naturally reserved and haughty was, as he advanced in life, soured by disease and disappointment. It is not good for man to be alone in political, any more than in social life; but he endeavored to release himself from the obligations of political connexion—affected to stand alone, and to guide himself by his individual lights, feelings and interests—he grew, at first impatient of contradiction, and afterwards, of advice, and even of assistance—he used to shut himself up in the impenetrable solitude of an eastern despot, from which he emerged occasionally to dazzle the world with his pomp and splendor. This isolation could not fail to produce singularity and selfishness, and to foster a dictatorial habit of mind very ill fitted for a minister under our constitution.

We have already mentioned with regret his indiscreet and offensive language towards George II. which had we believe,

the effect—more injurious to the interest of the country than even to his own—of keeping him out of efficient office at a time when he could have served the state with distinction, and his own mind might have been trained to habits of practical business, which he never afterwards attained.—And we cannot, in truth and candour designate his conduct towards King George III. otherwise than as altogether ungracious and unconstitutional—unjust in its spirit, mischievous in its effect, and pernicious in its consequences.

He lived, too, at a time when public principle, as we now understand the term, was at a very low ebb amongst public men; and his practice brought it still lower. He thought too steadily of his own individual interests, and in pursuit of them was strangely versatile both as to persons and principles. We do not, as the world in general does, reckon consistency as one of the first virtues of public men. Sagacity to detect, and candor to avow one's own errors, we rate much higher; besides, all is not inconsistency that at first sight seems so—circumstances change, and to be consistent in principle a statesman may be forced to inconsistencies in practice. But the inconsistencies, or at least a majority of them, which are alleged against Lord Chatham, are not of this class. There is not, we believe to be named any one of his various adversaries who did not successively become his political associate—nor any one of his various associates who was not, on some other turn of the wheel, his decided adversary. There is not, we believe, to be found any one considerable measure which he ever advocated that he did not at some other time oppose; nor any that he ever opposed which he did not at some other period advocate.—Conscious of his vast superiority to all the politicians who surrounded him, he probably had sincerely persuaded himself that his being in place was a sine qua non to the prosperity of the country, and he seems to have acted all through life as if he thought that all means were just and honorable which could lead to so desirable an end. There was some truth in that self-flattering idea. Endowed as he was with irrepressible ambition and irresistible talents, he must inevitably have either ruled or disordered the state; but the misfortune was, that an overweening self confidence disinclined, and a haughty and capricious temper disabled him from continuing and associating in his designs the humble but still necessary utilities of other men. He fancied he could make a political clock which should go by the mere force of the main spring, without the help of cog wheel, pendulum, or balance—the consequence was, that his system, whenever it was set a-going, ran itself out in a moment.

The sum of all seems to us to be, that the qualities of the orator were more transcendent than those of the statesman, and that his public character, when calmly considered, excites rather admiration than applause. The generosity of his sentiments did not always guide his practice; and the majestic stream of his declamations for the rights and liberties of mankind was always accompanied by eddies and under currents of personal interest. He was too fine a genius for a lover, and too selfish a politician for the higher duties of a minister—

'Grasped as he was with all the power of words—

his talents were neither for conducting an office nor managing a party—he was neither the sun to rule by day nor the moon to rule by night—but a meteor which astonished and alarmed mankind by its supernatural splendor, but left the world, when it expired, in deeper darkness than before.

The Metropolitan Theatres.—Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, in the number for August says :—"The public taste for the theatre has been alienated and repelled by successive disgusts, until men of taste never think of it, and the higher ranks never recon it among their customary amusements."

GALENA GOLD. The Galena Democrat says—"We were yesterday shown a lump of virgin gold picked up on the surface of the ground, in Iowa territory, a short distance from Galena. This is the first piece of gold that has been found in this section of the country, and we have no doubt, when search is fully made that it will be found in large quantities." It is possible that gold may be discovered among the other minerals of the north western region of the United States; but the surest and easiest method of procuring it there, as will be to plough for it.

A severe thunder storm recently passed over Columbia, S. C. during which the lightning struck several places, amongst others the Arsenal and the theological Seminary. No material damage was sustained.

AMERICAN GENIUS.

The Philadelphia National Gazette reasons justly in adducing the complete success which has crowned the inventive genius and enterprise of our people, when directed to objects on which they have enjoyed a fair field for action, as evidences of what may be expected in the production of silk, provided due encouragement is extended towards it by Congress:—

We are very glad to mention that notwithstanding the reverses of many engaged in morose multicausal speculations, the culture of silk still occupies steadily the attention of a very large and intelligent class of citizens, who are fully confident that it will yield a fair reward for the capital and labor employed in producing it. As one of the chief evidences of this impression, we may mention the fact, that journals, devoted wholly or in part to the diffusion of information upon the various branches of silk manufacture, are sufficiently patronized to warrant the regular publication of them. Among them we may note particularly, "The Journal of the American Silk Society," of which the August number is now before us. It is a neatly printed monthly periodical, of about thirty octavo pages, filled with practical essays wholly upon the culture and fabrication of silk. The editor is Gideon B. Smith Esq. who very ably fulfills the honorable duties of the office. The work is published in Baltimore, and the agency for this city is in Second near Chesnut street.

American manufactures in the present state of advancement prove the especial utility of giving most liberal encouragement to efforts in departments yet in their infancy. We mentioned yesterday that American hatchets may be sold in Birmingham at a profit. It is known that Europe, and England especially, with all her wealth and the mighty stimulants to invention existing among an excessive population, is indebted to American ingenuity for some of the most valuable original machinery and for improvements upon old models, which are now in use. We believe that we are right in mentioning the present mode of making screws, an incalculable saving of labor, as a Yankee discovery. Certainly the manufacture of pins has undergone a revolution in Yankee hands. They are now made on a plan entirely differing from the former English process. The heads, points, and even the piercing of the papers, are the work of one machine, which not only operates infinitely faster, but makes the article in every respect better than by the method previously employed.

We notice that the last trip of the steamboat Troy between New-York and Albany was made at the rate of more than twenty miles an hour, a speed never approached on the European waters. The greatest performance we have ever noted in England was that of the Fire King recently. She is called the swiftest steamer in the old world, and her maximum test effort was sixteen and a half miles an hour. A few days ago, if our memory serves us, a locomotive engine made by Mr. Norris ran four miles at the rate of eighty miles an hour. We need hardly add that the engines both of Mr. Norris and of Mr. Baldwin, of this city, are so superior to those of European manufacture, that they have the preference everywhere,—in jealous England not excepted.

We have strayed somewhat from our first theme,—but only for the purpose of calling to mind the magnificent march of American skill and enterprise in any instances in which it has a fair field for action. To return to the culture of Silk,—there can be no doubt that if duly encouraged and protected, it will become secondary only to the culture of Cotton in the United States, and in progress of time may become a staple of even greater importance to the country. The present efforts of the British in India and the plan actually organized to raise cotton in that country, will, in a few years, if steadily pursued, materially affect our exports. Capital and labor, especially in the South, may require new channels, and it appears to us that none is more likely to be followed than those of growing, reeling spinning and even weaving silk. Already improvements have been made here in certain parts of the culturing art; and if the Legislatures of the States, Congress, Societies and liberal individuals will take the proper means to secure to the grower a reasonable reward in the commencement of the enterprise, it cannot be long before the regular demand will of itself be sufficient to encourage a regular supply, not only of the raw material but of the manufactured article in its richest varieties.

AMERICAN FUR TRADE.

The following article, which we find in the New-York Sun, contains some interesting information in relation to a trade carried on far beyond the abodes of civilization, and which is consequently but little known as to its extent and profitable results.

"The September number of Hunt's Merchants Magazine and Commercial Review contains an able, elaborate and interesting article upon the subject, from the pen of James H. Lannan, Esq. who has spent a portion of his life in the region of this important branch of trade.—He says truly that the prevailing ignorance in regard to it is not strange, for it has achieved its demi-savage triumphs in

silence and solitude. Its theatre of action has been an unmeasured wilderness stretching thousands of miles from Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Mississippi, and from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the banks of the Pacific. It has pursued its way through the wild and trackless forests of the North; has launched its fleets of canyass upon waters never before navigated by white men, and has waged its wars with wild beasts.

The writer of the article in the Merchants Magazine gives a rapid sketch of the history of the American fur trade, from its commencement, more than two centuries ago, to the present time. It was originally undertaken by the French colonists who had impulse from that deep and vagacious statesman, the Cardinal de Richelieu, when in the full career of his glory. In order to consolidate the operations of the colonists, he organized a chartered company in 1627, denominated the "Company of New France," to which were assigned two ships of war.—From that time the colonies began to scatter themselves along the great lakes and rivers of the west, and the most effective operations in the fur trade were commenced.

We have not space for the detailed operations, either of this or the several subsequently organized companies. Suffice it to say, that England, Russia, and the United States, in process, of time, embarked in the trade, and all have found in it a rich and uninterrupted source of wealth. The famous "Hudson's Bay Company," which for a long time has been, and now is, the most powerful monopoly on the whole American continent, was chartered by Charles II. in the year 1669. Another powerful company was organized in 1757, called the "North-west company." Its object was to prevent the collision which often occurred between Individual traders on the lakes, and the Hudson's bay Company. It soon stretched its arms over the Northwestern lakes; and in two years after its establishment, it had advanced its posts as far as Athabaska lake, eight hundred miles beyond Lake Superior. Meantime, the Russian government was extending its establishments along the western coast of the continent. An association was formed among the merchants of Eastern Siberia, as early as 1785, for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade, which received the protection of the Empress Catherine, and was subsequently chartered by her son and successor in 1699.

During the administration of Mr. Jefferson the trade received an impulse in the United States. He projected an expedition for the exploration of the country watered by the Missouri, and westward to the Pacific. This was effected, the party after many severe trials and hardships having crossed the Rocky mountains and reached the mouth of the Columbia river in November, 1805. This led to the organization of American companies, and the establishing of trading posts on the Upper Missouri and beyond the Rocky Mountains. The part borne in these enterprises by our affluent townsman, John Jacob Astor, is well known, and some idea of the profitable nature of the trade may be drawn from this specimen of the merchants who engaged in it.

There is of course no possibility of ascertaining by any accurate data the extent of this trade, or of the wealth which it has drawn from the deep and almost endless wilderness of the north and west. We have however a table derived from Sir Alexander Mackenzie, a partner in the "Northwest Company, showing the operations of that company during one single year, 1794. The products of the company were as follows: 106,000 beaver skins; 2,100 bear skins; 1,500 fox skins, 16,000 musquash skins; 32,000 martin skins; 1,800 mink skins; 6,000 lynx skins; 600 wolverine skins; 1,650 fisher skins; 100 racoon skins; 700 elk skins; 750 deer skins, and 500 buffalo robes.

The annual amount of the value of the peltries exported from America by the Hudson's Bay company between 1827 and 1833, according to Mr. McGregor, was one million of dollars; while Mr. Wyeth estimates the amount of furs derived from the territories west of the Rocky Mountains by the company at one hundred and thirty eight thousand dollars, which are received for about twenty thousand dollars worth of goods at the prime cost, the services of three hundred and fifty men, and two years interest on the investment. The shares of the company are worth more than twice their original value; and the latest annual dividend on each share is stated to be ten pounds. From these facts, in reference to two companies only we may be able in some degree to imagine what an immense trade must be carried on by all those engaged in it.

One of the census Marshals of Cincinnati has the following note:—A creation, like Cincinnati, of only 40 years, can hardly be expected to exhibit many antiquities. Yet, I was shown a mahogany arm chair nearly 200 years old, whose neat carving attests the taste of our English ancestors, and whose dark ask covering has been so often darned over, that it is now approaching the fate of Sir John Cutler's stockings, of which the feet had been so often knit to the legs and legs to the feet, that not a vestige of the original remained. There is also in possession, by one of our citizens, a portrait of his ancestor, from the pencil of Sir Peter Lilly, who flourished under the patronage of the first Charles. It was painted by order of the Corporation of London, in testimony of acknowledgment for valuable naval services rendered the trade of that city.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

NEWPORT.
SATURDAY, September 12, 1840

PERRY'S VICTORY.

The Anniversary of that important National event, The Victory of Com. PERRY on Lake Erie, was noticed here on Thursday last, by the parade of the Artillery Company, who fired a salute; and by a display of colours. Mr. Stevens's pleasure yacht was also beautifully dressed in colours, and in the evening rockets were thrown from the U. S. brig Washington.

Bunker-Hill Convention.

The Boston ATLAS of Yesterday, has nearly ten columns filled with an account of the immense Whig Meeting, held at Bunker-Hill on Thursday last, the anniversary of Com. Perry's victory.—The Atlas estimates the number that attended, at Sixty Thousand.—About 2500 are said to have attended from this State.—The procession was formed on the Common, and was preceded by a cavalcade, consisting of about 2500 men;—then followed the delegations from the different States, and from the several Counties of Massachusetts, formed in columns of eight abreast, with 369 banners with different insignia upon them. After moving through several of the principal streets, they proceeded to Bunker Hill, where the Convention was organized by the choice of Hon. Daniel Webster as President—Hon. Wm. King, of Maine; Hon. Wm. Upham, of Vermont; Col. J. Cilley, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Dennis Kimbely, of Connecticut; and Hon. Asher Robbins, of Rhode Island, as Vice Presidents.

Mr. Webster opened the meeting with a short address;—after which he introduced a number of distinguished characters from different parts of the Union; all of whom made brief addresses, and were greeted with enthusiastic and long continued cheers.

In the evening, Meetings were held at Faneuil Hall, Marlboro' Chapel, City Hall, and at the Whig-Republican Hall, where addresses were delivered by Mr. Webster, Mr. Leigh of Virginia, Mr. Hoffman of New-York, and a number of other gentlemen from different parts of the Union.

The Boston Daily Advertiser of Yesterday, says:—

The delegation from Rhode Island was probably larger in proportion to the size of the State than any other but that of Massachusetts. Several of the towns had separate banners, bearing generally some local allusion. The Providence delegation, consisting in part of the Providence Tippecanoe Club, was very large, and by variety of its banners, attracted a great deal of attention.

After giving the route of the Procession, the Advertiser remarks:—

The weather thus far had been most propitious. The temperature of the atmosphere was mild, and the rays of the sun were fortunately intercepted by clouds during a great part of the march. On the arrival of the procession at the hill, the clouds threatened a storm, which soon fell in a drenching shower. A large portion of those in the procession found places of shelter, but others were badly wet, and the returning procession was thrown into disorder. We do not learn however that any one sustained any serious injury.

Various estimates have been made of the number of persons in the procession, from 18, to 30, and even 35 thousand.—We presume the number was not far from 20,000. The number varied considerably in the course of the march. Some joined the procession after the march commenced, and others left it, on account of the fatigue of so long a walk.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Returns from every town in the State but 8, (mostly small) give a Whig majority for Governor of 10,536,—being a Whig gain from last year, of 8,338.

Returns from the five Congressional Districts, shew, that the Whig candidates in every District, are elected being a Whig gain of two Members of Congress.

MEXICAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Globe states that the Board of Commissioners under the Convention with Mexico is now holding its sessions at the Department of State. The members of the Board, as constituted, are Gov. W. L. Marcy, and Judge John Rowan, on the part of the United States; and Don Pedro Fernandez del Castillo and Don Joaquin Velazquez de Leon, on the part of the Republic of Mexico. The respective Secretaries to the Mixed Commission, are Messrs Alexander Dimitry and Lucas de Palacio Magarola,

STATE ELECTIONS.

The Election for Governor, Members of Congress, and to the State Legislature takes place in Maine, on Monday next. This Election will be warmly contested, and in our next paper we shall be enabled to give the result.

INDIANA.—The official accounts from this State, give the Whig candidate for Governor, a majority of 8637.

ILLINOIS.—The Illinois State Register estimates the Van Buren majority in that State, at the late election, at 6822 votes.

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop of war Erie, Capt. Wm. V. Taylor, from Portsmouth, arrived at the Navy Yard, Charles-town, on Tuesday last.

The U. S. Frigate Macedonian, and sloop of Levant, were at anchor in Provincetown harbor, on Tuesday. The Squadron may be expected here during the next week.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

A correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, writing under date of August 24th, from St. Mary's Georgia, states, that the Indians again infest the Sawanee river, and during the preceding week, had massacred eleven individuals, and burned the same number of settlements. A Mr. James Howell, whose wife and child had been butchered, furnished the particulars. About ten days before, they attacked the family of a Mr. Courcy, himself being absent from home at the time. On his return, his feelings may be imagined but not described; to find his dwelling, and every house in the place a mass of smoking ruins, his wife and six children murdered, and their bodies lying about his field, horribly mutilated.

Mr. Howell saved three of his children but his wife and one child were overtaken and slaughtered. A Mrs. Green and one child were also killed. Mrs. Patrick was shot in the house, while preparing a bed for her children. Mr. T. Davis and two children were killed, and Mr. Patrick's daughter. The dragoons had been dispatched in every direction in pursuit, but so far without success.

We have an account of another attack upon two young men in a field near Newnansville, one of whom, named Samuel Smart, was killed.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

New-Orleans papers of the 30th ult. contains an account of a regular engagement between the Texas Militia and the Comanche Indians, on Plumb Creek, on the 12th ult. The Indians were driven from the woods, in which they had taken their position for battle, and routed with the loss of 40 killed, 2 prisoners, and upwards of 200 horses and mules, laden with plunder. It was intended to pursue them, in the hope of overtaking them before they reached the mountains.

ACCIDENT.—A small sail boat, in which were five colored persons, two males and three females, was upset on Tuesday afternoon last, near Fort Adams, whilst in the act of jibing the boat.—The boat immediately sunk, and two of the number on board were drowned, viz. Henry Champlin of this town, and Lucy Cole, of S Kingstown; the other three were saved by boats from the U. S. brig Washington, and others near the spot.

Two of the Inspectors of the hulls of Steam boats at Baltimore, are stated to have been removed from office, for neglect of duty.

MURDER.—Last evening, in Mount Vernon, N. H. a man by the name of Thomas, known as Dr. Thomas, a very intemperate man, stabbed Mr. Charles Small, of New Boston, in the abdomen, from the effects of which he very soon expired. Thomas became offended with Mr. Small at something said at McCollum's tavern, in Mount Vernon, and as soon as Small left the tavern, Thomas followed him, and plunged the fatal knife into him. The murderer was secured and will undergo an examination to-day. Mr. Small was a very respectable man, and highly esteemed by those who knew him, and was to have been married the coming week.—Boston Democrat.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—An accident which fortunately was not attended with any serious result, occurred yesterday morning. A man named Koop was playing with a gun in his store at the corner of Frankfort street, not knowing it was loaded, when the trigger caught in some part of his dress, and it went off, lodging the contents in the leg of a colored man, who was standing at the door. He was immediately conveyed to the Hospital, when the wound was found not to be dangerous. Koop was taken into custody, but was subsequently admitted to bail.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship St. Petersburg, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on Monday last, and brought Liverpool papers to the 5th ult. The Boston Courier says, "the papers contain no local news whatever, and nothing new from the Continent. From the speculations of the London Courier, on the disagreement of France and England upon the affairs of Egypt and Turkey, we copy the following:—

"What the French really want we cannot comprehend. They seem to be in a complete tumult of excitement, and their anger is strangely mingled with perplexity. Their papers, one and all, vapor forth volumes of indignation, of which they seem half ashamed to express the cause; and thus all their statements, and what they put forth as reasons and arguments, have a complexion of absurdity.—The general voice is for war, but 'the cause' seems to be wanting, or, at least, the alleged provocations have been so many, and so chargeable, that we are led to infer that no rational ground for an appeal to arms is known.

Little as we admire the general policy of our Foreign Secretary, we are bound in candor to confess that we have no faith in the original statements of the French papers, that his lordship entered into a treaty of such magnitude with the other powers, without due attention to the designs of the French government. It is not to be supposed that France was not consulted at every movement.

The French papers themselves have discarded this silly excuse for their indignation. The truth is, that France has had her own designs with respect to Egypt. What those designs were, or are, we do not pretend to surmise; but it is plain, that if England, Russia, and Prussia have determined upon supporting Turkey, the policy of France would be to indulge her own peculiar crochets in the quietest and most polite manner she is able. The assumption that four powers are to submit to the desires of one, is absurd; yet this is the position that France has taken. All her vituperation is against England; but she cannot possibly leave out of view, that in opposing England she virtually opposes those who concur with England. The French papers talk largely, as usual, about the necessity of "maintaining the balance of power," as though she could do that by singly opposing all the powers.

The latest accounts state, that throughout France the most complete unanimity on this subject prevails amongst French journalists of all shades and opinions.—The Minister, also, if accounts be correct, is taking measures to "vindicate the national honor." The Minister of War, it appears, is amusing the nation by getting the army into effective condition, and in the navy some extensive alterations are to take place.

The following extracts from a Foreign paper may afford some light upon the questions of European politics:

Berlin, July 11.—It is well known that after the revolution of July the King of Prussia contributed in the most efficient manner to the preservation of peace by testifying his good will towards the Orleans dynasty. His majesty adopted in all its objects the policy of Count Herzberg, by the operations of which Prussia and France became natural allies. Since the death of William III. it has been frequently asked whether that event would lead to any change in the line of policy towards France previously adopted, and if the new Sovereign would not more closely ally himself with a certain northern Power, in conformity with his own tendencies and sympathies. Were we allowed to hazard an opinion in the matter, we should declare, relying on authority deserving credit, that no change whatever will take place, and that the interests of this country, and indeed of all Germany, will be preferred to any foreign inclinations. Prussia from her geographical position, must necessarily be compelled to take part in any struggle on the Rhine, or beyond it in order that her own interests may not be compromised in any way. Therefore it is that she will make efforts to prevent any contest of this description, which must impose upon her certain sacrifices, and leave her but a poor chance of recompence. It must also be admitted that the extraordinary abilities of the man who has been able to found a new dynasty under circumstances of such difficulty, and amidst so many popular outbreaks, afford a guarantee that the genius of discord will be destroyed, and above all that that the provocations of some giddy heads will turn out to be only vain. The question of the East will not be without producing its influence on our conduct towards France, although we have no direct interest in it. The turn which this affair of the East may take will raise the policy of Louis Philippe to a still higher degree of elevation. Let the issue be determined by the French cabinet one way or the other, it must always be manifest that this cabinet avoided a settlement contrary to its own interests, until a time at which the vicissitudes of human affairs should be productive of advantageous results. France will gain considerably by the independence of Egypt, and will moreover, in all probability, secure her position on the Rhine. If Egypt should establish an independent monarchy, the Slavonian element which threatens to invade Asia will meet with a check, and England will not be able to open a way for her commerce across the countries which she has conquered, or which she exclusively rule

by her influence. Let Russia and England carry their forces into the plains of Asia, and a scattering abroad of their forces must be inevitable, while France, mistress of Algiers and protector of Egypt, having her forces more concentrated, will be enabled to balance the other two Powers, provided she be at peace within herself, and without anxiety regarding the Eastern frontier. France would never again raise ridiculous pretensions to the Rhenish frontier at a moment when a war on the subject would compromise her position with that Foreign Power, which must of necessity be the case if her relations, hitherto pacific, with Germany, should experience an essential change. Thus, although the inhabitants of Egypt do not inspire us with any close sympathy, we cannot but regard with pleasure the prosperous condition of French interests in that country, the party to which France lends her protection, remaining masters of the field.—[Hamburg Correspondent.

FROM JAMAICA.

Jamaica papers to the 15th of August inclusive have been received at the Exchange reading room.

The first article that meets the eye in the Gazette of that date is entitled "Proposals for a colonial union of the colored classes," which was read in the House of Assembly of Barbados on the 21st of July, having been sent down, with other documents, by the Governor. It asserts that although political equality is declared to exist, and does exist by law in the British West India colonies, its existence is more nominal than real, inasmuch as all offices of trust, honor and emolument, except a few of very subordinate character, are claimed and held by the white minority of one tenth, to the exclusion of the other nine-tenths of the population, although many among the latter are well qualified by education, respectability, property, and moral and intellectual worth, is daily increasing. The state of things is protested against as unjust and preposterous; and to do away, it is proposed to have a conference of delegates from all the colonies, to be held Barbadoes Island, for the purpose of forming a general colonial association, having for its object the civil and political advancement of the colored classes to a practical equality with the whites.—Local associations also are to be formed with the same object.

In short, the aim of the proposed 'colon union' is precisely similar to that of the associations got up in Ireland by Mr. O'Connell, on the model of which it is evidently framed.

This proposition has naturally enough, caused a tremendous sensation among the whites. As soon as the "proposals," were read in the House of Assembly, a member Mr. Sealey, rose and denounced it with extreme violence, as revolutionary, unprincipled, factious and pregnant with unheard of mischiefs; he concluded by moving the appointing of select committee to report upon it, which motion was seconded by Mr. Taylor, in a speech of equal fervor.

The papers seem to be divided in opinion concerning the paper above referred to. The Barbadian calls it an "arrogant, insolvent, lying and mischievous document," whereas the New Times and the Liberal defend it as containing nothing but what is unjust and equitable.—These two journals, we presume, are edited by colored men.

The New Orleans Bee, says—"We learn with regret that the gentleman who was shot in a duel on Wednesday last, has since died."

It appears that this duel was fought between a member of the bar (named given), and a French gentleman. At the first fire the former was killed; the ball struck him in the side of the neck, entering which it severed his windpipe, and he fell. The duel originated from some legal transaction.—N. Y. Courier.

EDITORIAL FRACAS.—The New Orleans Sun, of the 27th, says, a fracas occurred yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock between Mr. C. W. Dudley, editor of the Courier, and Mr. Magne, one of the editors of the Bee. It appears that Mr. Magne took umbrage at an article which appeared in Tuesday's Courier, and considered his honor at stake. Yesterday morning he went in search of Mr. Dudley and met him in Leicourse street, an altercation ensued, Mr. Magne drew his sword cane, and stabbed his opponent twice in the shoulder. The wounds are very severe, but it is thought will not prove mortal.—Mr. Magne has since been apprehended.

The Chinese soldier wears a jacket written on the name of the division written on it in front and rear. A canvass bag behind for his provisions, and a cotton pouch before for his ammunition.—The exposed combustible nature of the latter cause many of the soldiers to be severely wounded by explosions in firing. The cap is longitudinal, with a small fi e tassel, and those that can afford it purchase gaiters and shoes. The cavalry dress is the same, and their saddles are clumsy, and their stirrups immense and without spurs. The officers wear in addition robes of silk and furs, and a lion, tiger, &c. embroidered in front, and they all have a ring on the thumb to assist them in drawing the bow. They wear the bow around their neck and carry a sword. They eat the ground bones and also the gall of tigers. They have pikes bows and each two swords, fighting with both, also a matchlock. The matchlocks are cast, and wretched things, and often burst. They also use shields made of Rattan net work.

am packet from London

to New-York Journal of Commerce, Thursday last, says:—

The British Queen was to leave on the 1st inst. for this port, and be expected to arrive in about five days.

If there was supposed to be any danger that France was about to go into a war with the Triple Alliance, England, Russia, and Austria, as she has to do, the news would be met with intense interest. But no expectation is entertained here, never may be the case in France.

The whole matter is, we presume, that the French Government, being the sensitiveness of their people, and the arrangement entered into by three powers for the adjustment of the Egyptian question without consulting France, would be construed as a final insult deemed it necessary to, me a bullying attitude towards those powers, well assured no great harm could be done. A European war is too much a matter to be undertaken, at this time, for light causes. France has no intention to engage in such a conflict, which is not counterbalanced by many considerations of an opposite character.

True, she is a powerful nation; so also are England, Russia, and Austria; and to engage single-handed with them all, is a more desperate game she would care to play.

ELANCHOLY EVENT.—Five young men drowned in Portland.—We copy from the Portland Argus of Wednesday following account of a most melancholy disaster:

A disaster occurred in our harbor yesterday, that has pervaded the whole community with sadness, and wrung the hearts of numerous relatives and friends to the deepest anguish. It was the accidental drowning, of five girls, just entering upon womanhood. The circumstances attending this painful event, were so: A party was made up yesterday noon, (as there had been hundreds ringing the stay of the United States' vessels in our harbor) to sail down to among the islands. The party consisted of nine young persons, three lads and six young women. It was a beautiful moon, and the buoyant and happy inmates of the boat promised themselves much of pleasure! But how little did we know of the future. Little did they or their friends imagine that but few hours had elapsed ere five of them would be turned to their parents, cold!

The girls having sailed, the boat ran down Hog Island, and when quite near the shore, (having touched at the island and just leaving) a flaw of wind struck it and she filled. The sun's rays being comfortable, just before the boat filled, one of the misses had gone into the cuddy shield themselves, and at the moment were cheerfully conversing. One miss, and the three young men were in the open air, and clung to the boat till one of them closed the small boat attached, and saved those clinging to the sides of the boat. For those in the cuddy there was relief! As the boat capsized it filled quickly, and they were hurried, in a moment, from time to eternity! The names of those that thus untimely perished, were Elizabeth and Caroline Isley, (aged 11 and 13 years) daughters of Mr. Nathan Isley; Frances E. Ingraham, daughter-in-law of Capt. Millikin; (Adele) Hurston, aged 17) daughter of Mr. Samuel Hurston.

Those saved were Emeline Richards, daughter of the late Mr. Jesse Richards—a son of the Nathaniel Isley and brother to the late Mr. Isley, a son of the widow Carter, and Charles Pettengill.

The bodies were rescued, in a prompt and praiseworthy manner, by Capt. Duval, Mr. John Davis and brothers and others, who had started on a gunning excursion, and who, discovering a boat in distress, hastened to relieve it. They attempted to tow the sunken boat on shore, but failing in that, they raised it sufficiently to extricate the dead bodies from the cuddy. More than half an hour had then elapsed since the accident. Doct. Barrett who had accompanied the Messrs. Davis immediately made every attempt to resuscitate the bodies, that could be done—without effect. The gentlemen immediately conveyed the bodies to town.

It was indeed a painful sight to see those five youthful corpses, but just now in the full vigor of life! the color of health departed from their cheeks, and they appearing as tho' gentle slumber had stolen over them unawares, and that they would soon arouse and spring into life and gaiety again! No lesson that the preacher ever read from the pulpit, of the uncertainty of human life, spoke to the heart as did that sight.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—To day the U. S. Marshal made a sale of 739 pieces of Cloths and Cassimeres, forfeited to the United States for breach of the revenue laws, in presenting false invoices; these goods were imported into New-York, and then consigned to this city. The sale was numerously attended, and the goods disposed of in small lots, which good judges say, went off at liberal prices, and considering the terms were cash and payable in specie.

The Haverhill Banner of Saturday says, that one of the Lynn Rifle Company, now on camp duty at Ipswich, dropped dead in one of their streets, on Wednesday.

Brown University.—About fifty students have entered the Institution, at the late Commencement.

American Fabrics in the Pacific.—Among the vessels which have just left our port was the Barque Backus, Capt. Bernadou, destined for Valparaiso and the West Coast of Mexico. We understand her cargo is worth over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that the greater part of it consists of American Domestic goods, to the extent of near twenty thousand pieces of goods. Messrs. Glasgow, Harrison, Valois & Co. of St. Louis, and Mazatlan, Mexico, who despatched the barque California a few weeks since for the same coast, are the principal shippers. The superior texture and durability of our manufactures are now well known, and are fast driving out of foreign markets the tinsel goods of Europe, where there is a fair competition offered.

Philad. U. S. Gazette.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The notorious Dr. Hines, convicted of negro-stealing, has been sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, at hard labor.

The Miners' Journal states that seven Anthracite Furnaces are already in blast, and 10 or 12 others in progress.

H. F. Glatigny killed himself on the 24th ultimo at New Orleans, by opening an artery with a razor.

Three prisoners escaped from jail at Towanda, (Penn.) the 25th ultimo.

The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec up to Saturday last, was 20,599; being an increase over last year of 13,965.

NOTICE.—Rev. Mr. FARLEY, of Providence, will preach at the Unitarian Church, To-morrow, at the usual hours. Sept. 12.

BRIGHTON MARKET. Monday, Sept. 7. Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 520 Beef Cattle, 530 Stores, 4000 Sheep and 1163 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—A considerable advance was effected, probably occasioned by the limited number at market, and the increased demand this week for the 10th. We quote first quality \$5 75 a \$6; second quality 5 25 a \$5 50; third quality, \$4 to \$5. Stores.—Yearlings \$8 a \$11; two year old \$14 a \$18; three year old \$22 a \$25. Sheep.—Lots sold for \$1 12, \$1 25, 1 37, 1 65, \$1 75, 1 98, and \$2.

Swine.—Lots of 50 to 100, to peddle at 3¢ for Sows, and 4¢ for Pigs. At retail, from 4 to 7¢.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, Sept. 7.

WOOL.—The market is without any material alteration on the last quotations. Manufacturers do not seem inclined to buy to any considerable extent, being convinced that there is an ample supply in the country, to meet the demands of all the machinery now in operation. Some sales of fleeces have been within the range of our quotations.

Prices of WOOL.—Prime or Saxony fleeces 45 a 48 cents per lb.; American fullblood, washed, 4 a 45; do. 3 a 4; do. 40 a 42; do. 12 do. 35 a 38; 1 a 4 common, 32 a 34; superfine Northern pulled lambs 42 a 45, No. 1 do. do. 31 a 33; No. 2 do. do. 23 a 25, No. 3 do. do. 18 a 20.

Married.

In this Town on Saturday evening last, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Mr. Vinton, Mr. James R. King, of New York, to Miss Caroline Florence Little, daughter of the late Wm. Little, jun. E. of Boston.

At Providence on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, Mr. Wm. Tew Tilley to Miss Mary A. Bush, daughter of Thomas Bush, Esq. all of this Town.

Died.

In this Town on the 21 inst. while on a visit to her brother, Mrs. Sarah R. Pray, wife of Mr. Wm. R. Pray, of Boston.—Her remains were conveyed to Boston, for interment.

On the 4th inst. John, son of Capt. Wm. Vars, aged 14 months.

On Wednesday last, Abby Irish, daughter of Mr. Isaac W. Sherman, aged 3 years and 10 months.

At New Bedford on the 29th ult. Capt. Simon Tisdale, formerly of this town, aged 60 years.

At Fort Gaines, (Geo) on the 22d ult. Mr. Henry Mansford, late of Providence.

Weekly Almanac.

1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	High water.
SEPTEMBER.					
22 Saturday.	5 50	6 10	6 31	8 26	
23 Sunday.	5 51	6 9	6 53	9 9	
24 Monday.	5 52	6 8	7 18	9 59	
25 Tuesday.	5 53	6 7	7 50	10 54	
26 Wednesday.	5 54	6 6	8 30	11 54	
27 Thursday.	5 55	6 5	9 22	morn.	
28 Friday.	5 56	6 4	10 25	0 56	

Moon's Last Qr. 18th day, 0h. 30m. Afternoon

FRENCH, MUSIC & DRAWING

MRS. BEIMER, (an English Lady) respectfully informs the Ladies of New York, and the Public in general, that she has opened Classes for FRENCH, MUSIC, and DRAWING.—Mrs. B's system of teaching the French Language is now the most approved in Europe; her long residence in France has afforded her the opportunity of acquiring the true pronunciation, and to speak it with its proper accent.

Mrs. BEIMER will also take a select number of Young Ladies, who may be inclined to finish their English Education on the most recent and approved system.—Terms, Letters of reference and respectability, may be seen at Mrs. B's School room, (Mrs. Lyndon's Lodgings) opposite Trinity Church, Spring-street

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5.—Sch'r Texas, Tilbury, and Freeman Spear, from New-York; Hero, Duncan, for New-Haven; John Spofford, for Richmond—all from Thomaston.

Sch'r Curlew, Cobb, for New-York; Lydia, Baker, and Watchman, Gates,—all from Bangor.

Sch'r New Polly, White, and Superior, Kelly, for Fall River; Western Trader, Baker,—all from Kennebec.

Sch'r Bunker Hill, March, from Gardiner for New-York.

Sch'r Niarod, Langola, from Albany for Boston.

MONDAY, Sept. 7.—U. S. Brig Washington, Lieut. Gedney, on a survey of the Coast.

Yacht On Ka-hy-e, Stevens, 20 hours from New-York, on a pleasure excursion.

Sch'r Batavia, Gilkee, from Belfast; Marquis, Ginn, from Bucksport.

TUESDAY, Sept. 8.—Sch'r Signal, Baker, from Kennebec for Norwich.

Sch'r Hornet, Barr, from Taunton for New-York.

Sch'r Mariner, Adams, from Nantucket and Augusta, Nickerson, from New-Bedford—both for Baltimore.

Sch'r Ganges, Horn, from Calais for New-York.

Sch'r Adelaide, Saterlee, from Boston for Brookhaven—Sloop China, Wheeler, from do. or Stratford.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.—Sch'r Vesta, Ludlum, from Philadelphia.

Sch'r New Sally, Smith, from Boston for New-York; Guilford, Coleman, from do. for New-London.

Sch'r George Henry, Abbott, from Sedgwick, Me. bound to Fredericksburg.—On Saturday last, in a gale, carried away the head of the foremast.

Sloops Copy, Gifford, from Nantucket; Eleonore, Hudson, from Wareham; and Three Brothers Gibbs, from Fall River—all for New-York.

THURSDAY, Sept. 10.—Sch'r Minerva, Nash, from Boston for Norwalk.

Sch'r Gazelle, Howland, from New-Bedford, with oil, to supply the Light-Houses.

FRIDAY, Sept. 11.—Whale-ship Gold Hunter, Estes, from Bay of Islands, laden from Chatham Island, with 1900 blbs. whale & 340 sperm oil, bound to Fall River.—Left there, May 9th.

Ship Erie, Dennis, of this port, 2300 whale & 200 sp.; Charlot of Warren 2190; Envoy of Providence 2500, (100 sp.)—Spoke April 15th, lat 44, long. 77 W. ship Canova of Warren, 900—sailed from Chatham Islands May 1st.

Ship Concordia of Sagharber, 1100 blbs. for home.—August 19th. In lat. 15, long. 54, spoke Barque Louisa, Woodside, 20 days from Flushing.

Pilot boat, Sylph, from New-York, put in for water, and sailed again same day.

Sailed, U. S. Brig Washington, and Yacht On-ka-ky-e.

The Sch'r Washington, Merchant, from Bristol for Edgarton, in beating out of our Harbor on Wednesday night, went on shore near Castle-hill, and has since bilged.

A CARD.—The undersigned, Master of the Sch'r Washington, tenders his sincere thanks to Capt. Corner, the Officers and Crew, of the Revenue Cutter Vigilant, for services rendered him in saving the cargo of said Sch'r, now wrecked below Castle-Hill.

E. MERCHANT, jun. Newport, Sept. 10, 1840.

ENTERED, NONE, CLEARED.

Sept. 5, Sch'r Eagle, Wyllie, Havana, and [sailed the 11th,

MARINE MEMORANDA.

At Gottengburg August 3d. Ship Kutusoff Taylor, of this port, to sail in 10 days for New-York.

At Cardenas August 15th, Sch'r Concord, Carr, of this port, loading, the only American vessel there.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE Steam Boat MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. J. J. Comstock, will leave the Long-Wharf, in Newport, for New-York on MONDAY Next, SEPT. 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The MOHEGAN, Capt. VANDERBILT, will leave on Tuesday Afternoon, at the same hour.

The above Boats will in future make each two passages per week, too and from New-York.

The train of Cars which leaves Providence for Boston on Sunday morning, on the arrival of the Boat via Newport, is discontinued.

Sept. 12, 1840.

For Providence, Bristol, & Newport

THE new, spacious and swift teamboat BALLOON, Capt. B. F. Woolsey, will leave Providence and Newport, during the week, (Mondays excepted) as follows:—

Will leave Newport, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sundays at 5 P. M.

Will leave Providence, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M. Sunday at 8 A. M. Landing at Bristol both ways.

FARE 50 CENTS.

The above arrangement can be depended upon.

N. B.—The steamer Balloon can be chartered to make excursions in the river upon fair terms.

FREIGHT taken on fair terms.

POSTSCRIPT

The New-York papers of last evening contain nothing of importance.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Election for Members of Congress, and to the State Legislature, takes place on the 2d Tuesday in Oct. next.—The Election for Presidential Electors, is on Friday, Oct. 30th

The ship London, from Canton, arrived at New-York yesterday, brings no later advices than before received.

Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

STOVES.

FOR burning WOOD or COAL, manufactured at the Newport Foundry, which for convenience or economy are not surpassed by any Cooking stove in the market, for sale by

WM. BROWNELL, next South of the Post Office.

N. B.—The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Newport, Sept. 12.

TOWN TAX.

THE Subscriber, Collector of the Town Tax, hereby gives notice that he has received from the Assessors, the Tax Book for 1840, and requests all persons subject to taxation, to call at his office, No. 74, corner of Pelham and Thomas-streets, and settle on or previous to the 1st day of October next.

JEREMIAH GOODSPEED, Coll'r. Newport, Sept. 12, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber contemplating leaving Town for a few months, requests all persons having demands against him, to present them—and those indebted, to make payment without delay.

E. P. FAISNEAU. Newport, Sept. 12.

FOR SALE.

THE Sch'r OCTAVIA, built about 100 Tons, draws a light draft of water, and can be sent to sea in a few days. For particulars, enquire of

C. DEVENS, jun. WM. H. WEEDEN. Newport, Sept. 12.

For Charleston and Georgetown.

THE Sch'r GEORGE WASHINGTON, B. W. MILLER, Master, will leave this place for the above Ports, on or about the 10th of October. For freight or passage, apply to

G. BOWEN. Newport, Sept. 12.

PROBATE NOTICES

Court of Probate, Newport, Sept. 7, 1840.

WHEREAS the Administrator's Account on the Estate of SUSAN VINSON, late of Newport, dec. was presented for allowance.—It is ordered, That the Account be received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order, three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, if they see cause, and be heard.

By Order, B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk

Court of Probate, Newport, Sept. 7, 1840.

WHEREAS application was this day made for an administrator to be appointed on the Estate of MARY MOODY late of Newport, Widow, dec.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday in Oct. next and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, if they see cause, and be heard.

By Order, B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk

Court of Probate, Jamestown, Aug. 22, 1840.

WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JOSEPH GREENE, late of Jamestown, decd., dated the 5th day of the 11th month, 1839, was this day presented for Probate, and Letters Testamentary thereon.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the House of said deceased, on the 19th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M.—And it was further ordered, that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

A True Copy.—Witness, JOHN REMINGTON, Probate Clerk

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator on the Estate of PHEBE T. IRISH, late of Newport, Widow, dec. and having qualified himself according to law, for the performance of said trust, request all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

HENRY T. IRISH, Adm'r. Newport, July 17, 1840.

REDWOOD LIBRARY.

THE Proprietors of the Redwood Library are notified, That their Annual Meeting will be holden at the Library, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—A general and punctual attendance of the Proprietors is requested, as business of importance will be acted on.

GEORGE G. KING, Sec'y.

Those Proprietors who have not paid the Taxes assessed on their Shares, are requested to pay the same without delay, to the Treasurer, as all delinquents will be reported at the Annual Meeting.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1840.

SCHOOL.

WM. GUILD will Open a SCHOOL for Boys and Girls in the Basement Room of Spring-street Church, on MONDAY, the 14th inst.—Terms, \$4 per Quarter.

Newport, Sept. 5

NOTICE.

To Parents and Guardians THE Boys' department of the PUBLIC SCHOOL, in the South District, will re-commence on MONDAY, Sept. 7th, 1840, under the superintendence of Mr. QUINCY ADAMS.

By order of the Committee, O. C. TURNER, Sec'y. Newport, Sept. 5, 1840.

Mill-Street Academy.

A NEW term of this School will be opened on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

Miss Emily B. Anderson will occupy the place of Preceptress. This lady has been engaged with the advice of the Trustees.

A literary association has been formed in the institution; all the usual advantages of the School are now, with new zeal and hope, offered to the public.

Terms, from \$6 to \$10. J. N. BELLOWES, Principal. Newport, July 25.

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and Lot of Land, pleasantly situated on Thames, and corner of Bridge-streets, now occupied by Capt. Wm. Messer, and formerly the residence of Mrs. Frances Woodman.—It has a large Garden, a store-house, and a never failing well of water.—For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN STEVENS. Newport, Sept. 5, 1840.

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and Lot of Land in Clarke street, now occupied by the Subscriber.—Also, a convenient two-story Dwelling-House in Bridge-street.—Likewise, One-twentieth part of the Ship Audley Clarke, and Two Pews in the North Baptist Church.—For terms apply to

JOHN BIGLEY. Newport, August 22, 1840.

TO LET.

THE SHOP in Charles-street, containing a front Shop and back room, a very pleasant Chamber, & a Cellar.—For terms, apply to

ABRAHAM BARKER. Newport, August 29.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House in Thames Street, next north of the Brick Market, and now occupied by Miss Godfrey.—For terms, apply to

JONATHAN T. ALMY. Newport, August 15.

TO LET.

THE two-story Dwelling House, situated in Spring street, now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Dumont.—For terms apply to

Dr. D. KING. Newport, Ju

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House in Church street, now occupied by Thomas M. Seabury, well calculated to accommodate two miles.—Possession will be given in a week.—For terms, apply to

HENRY T. IRISH. Newport, August 1.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House, No. 145, Thames-street.—Apply to

R. J. TAYLOR. Newport, April 11.

WANTED.

TWO Steady WOMEN are wanted at the House next South of the Perry Manufacturing Co's Mill.—One to cook, wash and iron, and the other to take charge of Children, &c.—Good wages will be given to such as will give satisfaction.

Newport, Sept. 3.

COTTAGE BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very delightfully situated pieces of LAND, in the Southern part of the Town of Newport, near to the New Narragansett Avenue, and Bellevue-street—which Land has been recently laid out in Lots of 100 feet square, and will be sold in single Lots, or in larger parcels.

The proximity of this Property to the Town, and to the Beach and Ocean, makes the situation decidedly one of the most convenient, agreeable and interesting for a Summer residence, of any on Rhode Island.

A map of the Land may be seen at the Newport Exchange Bank, and terms of Sale made known on application there.

Newport, August 15, 1840.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his House and grounds in Newport. This Estate has been highly improved, and is so well known that a particular description is unnecessary. The land fronts upon Church street upwards of 400 feet, and on Bellevue and Tour streets together, about 350 feet. The House is spacious, having ample accommodations for a large family. A plat of the grounds will be shown on application to

HENRY SCHROEDER, Jr. Newport, July 25, 1840.

BLANKS.

WRITS, Manifests, Bills of Lading, Executions, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Indentures, &c. &c. constantly on hand and for sale by

WM. & J. H. BARBER Newport September 12th 1840.

LUMBER.

ASH PLANK, Maple, and Birch Plank, Boards and Joist of a good quality, for sale by

H. BULL Jun. Newport

POETRY.

From *Blackwood's Magazine* for August.

TO A LOVER OF FLOWERS.

Still, gentle Lady, cherish flowers—
True fairy friends are they,
On whom all thy cloudless hours,
Not one is thrown away.
By them, unlike man's ruder race,
No care confound'd is spurn'd,
But all thy fond and fostering grace,
A thousand-fold return'd.
The Rose repays thee all thy smiles—
The stainless Lily tears,
Dew in the chalice of its wiles
As sparkling as thy tears.
Thy glances of thy gladdening eyes
Not thoughtlessly are pour'd;
In the blue Violet's tender eyes
Behold them all restored.
You bright Carnation—once thy cheek,
Bent o'er it in the bud,
And back it gives thy blushes meek
In one rejoicing flood!
That Bala has treasured all thy sigh,
That Snowdrop touch'd thy brow;
That, not a charm of thine shall die,
Thy painted people vow.

From the *Ladies Companion*, for August.

TO A BOY.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Barbaric Boy! the merry, merry tones
Of that dear voice of thine,
Awake the echoes in my heart,
Of feelings half divine—
Of feelings that have now grown old,
And never can decay;
Because I know they came from Heaven,
In Youth's unsullied day.
And I, yes I, was once a child,
Thus void of sin and care,
And freely felt my sunny locks,
Around a brow as fair
Up from my spirit bubbled out,
Such fountains of sweet words,
And every broken song I sang,
Was warbled like a bird's.
Oh, happy time! soon, soon to pass,
Like sunlight from the sea—
Yet heaven avert that shadow's fall,
Too early, boy, on thee!
Kind angels! trim thy little sail,
By winds of incense fanned,
And make the billows smooth that bear
Thy shallow from the land.
The pleasant land of mild repose—
Thy mother's sheltering breast!
Where, like a dove, not long ago,
Thy slumbers found a nest.
Thy blue eyes opened, and they saw,
The purest, sweetest skies,
Whence stars were looking down on thee—
They were thy mother's eyes.
Oh, would that I, a lonely man,
Apart from all my kin,
Could something of the love that guards
Thy infant footsteps win!
Then might those feelings, which spring
At thy careless low flowers,
Bloom fair and long, those radiant child,
As in my morning hours.
Vain hope! sad wish! my noon of life
Must soon above me glow;
And ebb those spirit lifting tides
That now beneath me flow;
None near to love me, none to mourn,
I sink in sorrow's wave—
Too happy if a stranger's tear
Shall dew my humble grave.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. continue to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woolens, and other Manufactures, Buildings and Merchandise, and also against **MARINE RISKS**, on favorable terms. The capital stock is

\$150,000,

all paid in and well invested.—Directors elected June 1st, 1840:—
William Rhodes, Martin Stoddard,
Wilbur Kelly, Solomon Townsend,
Robert R. Stafford, Nathaniel Bishop,
Amos D. Smith, George S. Rathbone,
Resolved Waterman, Caleb Harris, and
Shubael Hutchins, Jabez Bullock,
Ebenezer Kelley.

Persons wishing for Insurance, are requested to direct their applications, which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property, per mail, to the President Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance in Newport may be made to Mr. GEORGE BOWEN, Agent **WILLIAM RHODES**, President.
ALLEN O. PECK, Secy.
American Insurance Co's
Office, June 4, 1840.

THE HAIR: THE HAIR!

NO better evidence is wanting to show the superiority of the Genuine Buffalo Oil, than a number of Druggists are endeavoring to imitate and foster their miserable imitations on the public, for genuine. Read advertisement. Beware of cheap.

Genuine Buffalo Oil is fast taking the place of all other articles to promote the growth, soften and beautify the Hair; its use gives it a softness that no other article does, and causes it to curl beautifully—by free use it will darken and give the hair a satin gloss. It is highly perfumed and gives perfect satisfaction to all that have given it a trial. You will observe the signature of the proprietor, "William Brown," also "Buffalo Oil," stamped on the bottle. In consequence of a counterfeit which has recently appeared and is now for sale, I have been persuaded to obtain a new label engraved on copper, for which I have secured a copy right, entered according to an act of Congress in 1839, in the clerk's office in the District Court of Massachusetts. Any infringement will be dealt with according to law. None genuine, unless signed in my own hand writing. For sale in Newport by R. J. TAYLOR and Dr. R. R. HAZARD August, 22

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth, Guardian of the persons and Estates of Emily, Margaret B. and Anna Chase, minor children of Peter Chase, late of New York City, dec. and has qualified himself, by giving bonds according to law. He therefore requests all persons interested, to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
JAMES CHACE, Guardian.
Portsmouth, Feb. 10, 1840.

ICE CREAMS! ICE CREAMS!

THE Subscriber respectfully gives notice to the public generally, that the Rooms over his Confectionary and Variety Store, opposite the Post Office, are ready for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to pass an hour or so in refreshing themselves with Ice Creams, and other refreshments usually found at a Confectionary.

N. B.—Ice Creams made to order, and warranted equal to any in town, at 50 cents per quart, and sent to any part of the town, at any hour of the day or evening.

On hand and for sale, a great variety of Fancy Goods and Toys fancy baskets, willow cradles and waggons, &c. &c.

Confectionary at wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.
Constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Preserves and Fruits—and a host of other articles, too numerous to particularize.

T. STACY, jun.
Newport, July 11.

COUGHS, COLDS.

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.
THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis, consumption, whooping cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balm has been very extensively used for about 12 years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States, and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in their practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article, are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting, Dr. Samuel Merrill,
Truman Abell, Timothy Bayles,
Thomas Brown, Jerry Ellsworth,
William Perry, Albert Guild.

CASE.—Extract of a letter from Mr. C. Clay, Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y. to the Proprietors.

Yours of the 9th inst. was duly received.—A remarkable cure was effected by the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm, in the Winter and Spring of 1835. The person, Mr. Woody, had been sick a long time with the consumption. His physician had given him up. He was reduced so low as to be unable to help himself, and was raising a large quantity of blood, which he commenced using the Balm, which effected a complete cure, and he is now as hale and hearty as ever he was. Mr. Woody has removed from this town but he has promised me a more detailed account of his case, which I will forward you.

C. S. CLAY.
Kingston, N. Y. June 25, 1838.

Argyle, Nova Scotia.
In the winter of 1837 and '38, I was seized with a violent cough, which continued two or three months. My cough was so severe that I was obliged to sit up in bed two or three hours during the night, and I was much reduced in flesh and strength, and my appetite gone. One of my neighbors had a bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm, which he would not sell. He however loaned it to me till I could procure him another. I experienced immediate relief from it. The first opportunity I had, I procured more of it, and to the use of it I ascribe the preservation of my life. Dec. 17, 1838. **JAMES W. LENOX.**

Counterfeits, Beware of Imposition!
Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a label, signed by **Sampson Reed**. None other can be genuine.

The outside Yellow Label will have on and after December 1839, in addition to that of Sampson Reed, the signature of W. R. JONES, CUTLER, or his partners.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are the "American Pulmonary Balm," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup," "Pulmonary Balm," "Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balm," and others. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—**The Vegetable Pulmonary Balm**, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balm."

IF ONE MORE COUNTERFEIT, besides the "American Pulmonary Balm," and others above alluded to.—An attempt has been made to deceive the public by a spurious mixture called "Vegetable Pulmonary Balm," sometimes signed Samuel Lee—said to be prepared by an unprincipled man in Bangor, Me. The name is written in a way to resemble the genuine signature, and is a most foul attempt to deceive the public, and avoid the punishment that awaits actual forgery.

For sale by **REED, WING & CUTLER**, (late Low & Reed), wholesale dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, No. 34 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New-England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces.—Price 50 cents. Aug 22—ly.

The above Balm, is for sale in Newport, by **R. J. TAYLOR**, Agent.
Newport, August 22

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been by the Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the Estate of

PETER DENNIS,

late of Newport, dec. represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof, being allowed by said Court for the Creditors to bring in and prove their claims, we hereby give notice that we will at said business at the Store of Abie Spencer, on the 21st Saturdays of December January and February next, at 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of examining said claims.

JAMES LAWTON,
LEWIS BARLOW, } *Commissioners*
WILLIAM JOYCE.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested make immediate payments to
PETER P. REMINGTON, Adm'r.
Newport, August 3, 1840.

THE MOST POPULAR SUMMER BEVERAGE, IS WM. BROWN'S SASSAPARILLA COMPOUND, OR MEAD SYRUP.

It is the true and genuine article. Price 50 cents a bottle, with the Seal.
To its extensive use the last summer, is attributed in part the uncommon prevalence of health during the summer season. The strength of this Sarsaparilla is extracted on an entire new plan, by a steam apparatus, that prevents all evaporation, which is very much approved. When made a common beverage, it will purify the blood, and remove all humors from the system. At the rate that it has commenced selling this season, I shall extract the strength from ten thousand pounds of Spanish Sarsaparilla. I differ entirely from the common Mead Syrup, and has already gained a reputation as high as its merits are unquestionable. Every body is scanning for the article, and every body is complimenting it in the most flattering terms. Indeed it is literally in the mouth of the whole community.

NOTICE.—As an evidence of the superiority of William Brown's No. 1 Silver Top Sarsaparilla Compound or Mead Syrup over all other kinds, and to convince the public that it does contain the virtues of Sarsaparilla, the article that is celebrated for purifying the blood, and removing all humors from the system, and rendering the body healthy and strong.

Certificate of P. B. Fessenden.
I hereby certify, that within the last two months, I have prepared in my mill, for Wm. Brown, Chemist, 481 Washington-st., Boston, two thousand five hundred pounds of the best Spanish Sarsaparilla, the greater part of which was used up in manufacturing his celebrated Mead Syrup. I have further orders to prepare more.

P. B. Fessenden, Cambridge, Mass.
No one doubts its superiority, after reading the directions which enclose the bottle. Many notices are omitted.

Dealers throughout the United States can be supplied at the manufacturer's prices by all the wholesale Grocers and Druggists in Boston. Families supplied by all the retail west India Good stores in Boston, Salem, Portland, Newburyport, Worcester, Portland, Springfield—it will keep in all climates, and is well calculated for the Southern market.

For Sale at the Manufacturer's prices by **R. J. TAYLOR**, Druggist, Thames-street, and **Dr. R. R. HAZARD**, at the sign of the Golden Mortar, Washington-square.

A NEW BEVERAGE.—Wm. Brown, 491 Washington street, Druggist and Chemist, sells a Syrup, with an effervescent powder, which makes a very agreeable beverage, particularly for warm weather. The principal ingredient in the beverage is acid water, a small quantity of the syrup and powder being necessary to give it sprightliness and an agreeable flavor. It is strongly recommended not only as palatable, but a healthful drink, and its cheapness and convenience give it an additional recommendation.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

SARSAPARILLA.—Wm. Brown has a pure Sarsaparilla Syrup of great strength, which used with the powder he sells with it, forms a delightful foaming draught that may be prepared in an instant. He has great skill in getting up such mixtures.—Boston Transcript.

A PLEASANT DRINK.—One of his most agreeable summer drinks is Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound. The press at the North are enthusiastic in its praise, as it is a new and improved Champagne. It is not as refreshing it is certainly more wholesome; and has as much brilliancy, it less evil in its sparkling effervescence. Let trial be made of it during the remnant of the warm weather.—Charleston Mercury.

A new article of drink is manufactured by Wm. Brown, 481 Washington street, called "Sarsaparilla Compound," very pleasant and wholesome for warm weather.—Christian Watchman.

A SECOND DRINK.—We have had the pleasure of drawing a cork from the second bottle of Brown's Sarsaparilla Mead, and a greater luxury on a hot day we know not of. It delights the palate, cools the stomach, and leaves the head unharmed. Such a drink is economical, pleasant and healthy, worth more than fifteen gallons of the "cider," on a cart load of quack medicines.—Gospel Witness, Hingham.

Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound forms one of the most delicious summer beverages we have ever tasted. A Syrup of delightful flavor, water, and a little soda to create an effervescence form the ingredients of this refreshing drink. The Syrup is sold in pint or quart bottles, accompanied by little boxes, containing the suitable proportions of carbonate of soda, and the preparation is perfectly simple and convenient.—New York Times.

BROWN'S SASSAPARILLA COMPOUND.—This new preparation for the alleviation of thirst makes truly a most delicious drink.—We speak that we do know, having poured its sweet globes down our throat many a time during the late parching days. It is cheap, too, and it is healthy, containing the virtue of the sweetest plant from which the compound is taken in nature.—Vermont Times.

BROWN'S SASSAPARILLA COMPOUND.—This delightful and pleasant beverage for the summer is coming in use, and will soon be an indispensable article in every family. It makes a delightful mead, and is an excellent purifier of the blood. By a very small expenditure of money, the purchaser has a bottle of the Sarsaparilla Compound, and a box containing the Saline powder; the only necessary accompaniment is a pitcher of ice water, and you have a perfect fountain, where, reader, you may refrigerate to your heart's content. A little of the saline mixed with the prepared Sarsaparilla will give you as grateful a glass of Sarsaparilla Mead as can be found in the city. We speak from experience; don't take our word, but go and get the article of Wm. Brown, the inventor, 481 Washington street. It may be found at the store where you purchase your groceries, or at any of the druggists. Call for Wm. Brown's No. 1 Silver Top.—Boston Herald.

None is genuine except signed by the proprietor, Wm. Brown.
Newport, July 13, 1840.

TO LOVERS OF COMFORT AND EASE.

TOOTH-ACHE! TOOTH-ACHE!

Why will you suffer with the Tooth-ache, when there is a perfect remedy?

BROWN'S EXTRACT OF GALL AND KREO will cure the Tooth-ache, also remove all unpleasant smells from the mouth. From experience we can testify to its efficacy. It is a most valuable remedy for the Tooth-ache, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States. It is a most valuable remedy for the Tooth-ache, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States. It is a most valuable remedy for the Tooth-ache, and is sold by all the Druggists in the United States.

For Sale by **R. J. TAYLOR** and **Dr. R. R. HAZARD**, in Newport.—E. Thornton & Co in New Bedford—and by the Druggists in Providence.

D. K. BOUTELLE,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Continues his Professional Business at the House of Wm. James Tilley.

CONFECTIONARY AND VARIETY STORE.

THE Subscriber having recently returned from New-York, offers for sale the greatest variety of **Fancy Goods and Toys** that can be found at any Store in Newport, and at prices that will not fail to suit.

T. STACY, Jr.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS

THE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen, such as heartburn, acid eructations, nausea, headache, pain and distention of the Stomach and Bowels, ineffectual Diarrhoea, colic, Jaundice, Flatulency, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, sick headache, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable Aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, headache, heartburn, and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and all other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the Pills. As **Dinner Pills** they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates, and agree and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In all cases they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-bilious medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

TESTIMONIALS.
From the mass of evidence published in favour of these pills, a few certificates are selected (as many as the limits of an advertisement will conveniently admit of) to show the character of the Pills as well as of the Proprietor, which last is deemed of some importance to establish confidence, at a time when the public are imposed on by so many ignorant and unprincipled empirics.

Dublin County, N. C. March 7, 1834.

To Dr. John Beckwith:
Dear Sir—I have with your permission used your Anti-dyspeptic Pills in my Practice for ten years, and have thoroughly tested them in my own person; for you know I was much of a Dyspeptic and you will add, something of a rheumatoid, and have found them an invaluable remedy. My sick-headache is now uniformly relieved by them. I feel the public should be made acquainted with their value and receive the benefits of a medicine calculated to do so much good, and to save them from the too common and unadvised use of mercurial preparations. Truly yours,

ELIJAH CROSBY, M. D.

The following Testimonial of the claims of these Pills to public patronage, has been selected from many of similar import, recently furnished.

From the **Rev. Levi S. Lee, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.**

Raleigh, March 2, 1835.
Having for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this city, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of that public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pills of Dr. Beckwith, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt on bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. LIVES.

The above PILLS are for sale in Newport, by **R. TAYLOR**
Newport, Aug 22.

INDIAN BALM OF LIVERWORT.

COUGH is always Dangerous. In a changeable and severe climate, it is all important to attend to COLDS, with which we are all more or less afflicted. If neglected too long, it is difficult to remove them, sometimes impossible, and confirmed consumption is the result. In all Lung complaints, Mrs. N. M. Gardner's Indian Balm of Liverwort is justly esteemed of infinite value. It has been used for eight or ten years with unparalleled success, and many individuals might be named, who, but for its healing virtues and renovating powers, would not be present now testifies to its efficacy.

The above is for Sale in Newport, by **R. J. TAYLOR**, Thames-st
March 30.

REYNOLDS & PARMEL'S Celebrated Female Health Restorative.

It is now admitted to be the only remedy upon which implicit confidence can be placed, for the diseases peculiar to the female constitution. It invariably removes obstructions, regulates in most cases of painful, too frequent or profuse menstruation, and has cured the most obstinate cases of fluoribus. Dr. J. Morrison, who has practiced medicine some 20 years at Onondaga, N. Y. says, in relation to it, "that it is the best medicine now in use. In case, or retention, or suppression of the menses I think it will sustain the appellation for specific. I have tried it in the worst cases with admirable success, and I wish for the good of suffering females, that all physicians would introduce it in their practice as I have found the pills to answer fully the recommendation." It is not a cathartic nor recommended to cure all diseases its effects are tonic, and aperient. For particulars, and the opinion of many more eminent Physicians respecting it, you are referred to pamphlets, left with the Agents for gratuitous distribution. Price 20 cents per box, containing nearly 100 pills. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietors Reynolds & Parmely, Pittsford Monroe county N. Y.—Edward Brinley, sole wholesale agent Boston, Mass for Sale by **R. R. HAZARD**, in Newport.

L. S. LIVES.

The above PILLS are for sale in Newport, by **R. TAYLOR**
Newport, Aug 22.

NOTICE ALL.

THE Subscriber deems it necessary to close up all Notes and Accounts appertaining to the late firm of **Weeden & Bull**, and to this end requests all who are indebted to said firm, (except in the few cases where credit has been particularly stipulated for) to make immediate payment, or offer satisfactory terms for the future liquidation of the same; as all such Notes and accounts as remain unpaid, on the 1st day of Feb. next; where the non payment of the same is an act of neglect, rather than of ability, must be sued for collection.

I cannot recognize the correctness of the principle of charging Good customers more than a fair profit, to make up for losses occasioned by selling to those who are reputed for bad pay;—and as I solicit the patronage of those only who are able, and willing to pay, I do with a view to sell to all my Customers alike, at as small a profit as I can possibly afford to.

HENRY BULL, jun.
Newport, Jan. 4, 1840.

Caution to purchasers of Rhode-Island Coal.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Coal of the Rhode-Island mines, situate in Portsmouth, of one Otis T. Peters, or from any other persons claiming to act under any pretended authority from said Peters.—Said Peters is not, nor has he ever had any authority whatever to dispose of any Coal taken from the mines. I also forbid all persons who may have received coal from said Peters to sell on commissions, or such as may be indebted for coal purchased of him, to account to said Peters for the same, as they will be held responsible therefor to the subscriber, who is owner of one half of said Portsmouth mines, as may be seen by examining the records of land evidence in Portsmouth.

CHARLES F. SPEIKER.
Portsmouth, R. I. 30th June, 1840.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

WE consider it a duty to call public attention to this admirable preparation for **PULMONARY DISEASES**—Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasmodic Cough, &c. It is used and very approved by persons of the first respectability, but we feel confident in saying that its efficacy will be its best recommendation.

DR. JONATHAN GOING, President of the Granville College, Ohio, (late of New York,) in a letter to Dr. Jayne, dated New York, December, 1836, says "He is laboring under a severe cold, cough, croupiness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt imminent danger of immediate suffocation, it was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant."—Mrs. Drake, Salem N. H. was cured of Asthma of twenty years standing, by using two bottles of this medicine.—Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was the same complaint by one bottle.

young lady, niece of Salem, who was laid up by her friends to be her gone with consumption was perfectly restored to health, and on using a bottle of this medicine, permanent relief.

Mr. Nicholas, Sen one of the Deacons of the First Baptist Church in this city, has been perfectly cured by it—after he suffered for sixty years with Cough, Asthma, and Spitting of blood, which no other remedy could relieve.

The Rev. C. C. Crosby, late Editor of the *American Baptist*, writes as follows:—
New-York, June 15, 1840.

To Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I have made use of your Expectorant, personally and my family, for the last six years, with great benefit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, for several years. I may say almost as much in case of my wife, and also of the Rev. J. Tison, of the Island of Jamaica. For cases of cough, inflammation of the lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I tried. My earnest wish is, that one afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief which I am persuaded the public by using your Expectorant.

C. C. CROSBY.
The following Certificate is from a practicing PHYSICIAN and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in letters to the proprietor says:—
Modest Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1838.

Dr. JAYNE. Dear Sir,—I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three months, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains, Weakness of the Breast it is decidedly the best medicine I have tried. Very respectfully yours,

R. W. WILLIAMS.
The **Rev. JOSEPH RUSLING**, well known in this City as a pious and popular Clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in letters to the proprietor says:—
He has had repeated spells of spitting blood, and violent hemorrhage from the chest for sixteen years,—and had suffered daily Asthma, pain in his breast, difficulty breathing, dyspepsia, night sweats, and a hard dry Cough, by which his constitution was completely undermined and broken down. For five years he was unable to attend to his ministerial duties, and for the last five months immediately previous his using Jayne's Expectorant, he had been entirely confined to his room, without the most distant prospect of ever leaving, but for the grave. His friends had been looking for the termination of his severe and protracted sufferings in death. He was not able to get any sleep after two or three o'clock in the morning, on account of his cough which harassed him incessantly until near ten o'clock, when he usually came more easy but still suffered by a less or more throughout the day. The best medical advice this city could afford had at all times been at his command, every expedient his numerous friends devised for the mitigation of his sufferings had been tried in vain. The best medical prescriptions failed of even giving him a momentary relief. A friend now urged him to try Jayne's Expectorant, and presented him with a bottle, from which he found some benefit, that, on continuing its use, he was soon enabled to resume his ministerial duties, and in a late communication to the proprietor he says:—
Dr. J. Jayne: In communication with you in relation to effects produced on my system by your Expectorant last summer, the following results of my observation viz.—1st. A easy expectation—2d. An alleviation Asthmatical oppression—3d. Comfortable repose at night by a reduction of Cough. If the above observations were useful to any of your patients, you are welcome to them.
Respectfully yours,
J. RUSLING
Philadelphia, May 29 1838.

Dr. Jayne's Office is No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia where all orders will promptly be attended to.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS CURED BY JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM.
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for dysentery, diarrhoea, or looseness, cholera morbus, summer complaint, cholera, griping, sour stomach, flatulency, &c., and all spasmodic and nervous diseases, sick and nervous headache, cramp, &c.

To remove these troublesome and distressing inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of Worms, vermin, sour stomach, want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels, and organic digestion. To be had at No. 20, South Third-street, Philadelphia.

For Sale by Mrs. ANN M. EDWARDS, Agent for Newport, R. I. and Dr. J. WADSWORTH Providence [June 1840]

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, And PHOENIX BITTERS.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES.—These Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifold and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and cruelties constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened forces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of those well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heraladed to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidney and the bladder, and by this means the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the ordinary organs. The blood which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Life Medicines, have been thoroughly tested and pronounced a sovereign